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10/808,005	03/24/2004	Barbara E. Bear	1024-002U	4651
29973	7590	06/23/2008	EXAMINER	
CAREY, RODRIGUEZ, GREENBERG & PAUL LLP			MCPHILLIP, ADRIAN J	
ATTN: STEVEN M. GREENBERG, ESQ.			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
950 PENINSULA CORPORATE CIRCLE				4176
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/808,005	Applicant(s) BEAR, BARBARA E.
	Examiner Adrian J. McPhilip	Art Unit 4176

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
 - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED. (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-9 is/are pending in the application.
 4a) Of the above claim(s) none is/are withdrawn from consideration.
 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
 6) Claim(s) 1-9 is/are rejected.
 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
 10) The drawing(s) filed on 24 March 2004 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. The following is a non-final, first office action on the merits. Claims 1-9 are pending.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 1, 3-5, 7, and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Kagami (US 20020019755 A1).

As per claims 1 and 5, Kagami discloses a computer-implemented automated interactive method for matching an open appointment to a client, comprising:

- electronically generating a client list of at least one client having a scheduled appointment, said at least one client requiring a different appointment than said scheduled appointment (see paragraph 25 wherein at least one customer is electronically identified to require a different scheduled appointment);
- electronically generating an appointment list of at least one open appointment time slot (see paragraph 25 wherein a list of available appointments is generated for customers with conflicting appointments);

- correlating said client list to said appointment list to generate a contact list, said contact list containing at least one appointment option based on said at least one client and said at least one open appointment time slot (see paragraph 25 wherein at least one open appointment option is identified by correlating the schedules of the client and the stylist);
- electronically communicating said at least one appointment option to said at least one client, said at least one appointment option having a time of availability different than said scheduled appointment (see paragraph 25 wherein an appointment option with a different time availability is communicated to the client); and
- electronically selecting said at least one appointment option by said at least one client to fill said at least one open appointment time slot (see paragraph 39 wherein the system electronically fills the open slot with the client's appointment and sends a confirmation message).

As per claims 3 and 7, Kagami discloses a computer-implemented automated interactive method for matching an open appointment to a client wherein said electronic communication of said at least one appointment option to said at least one client is by telephone (see paragraph 17 wherein the disclosed system utilizes a telephone to facilitate electronic communication).

As per claims 4 and 8, Kagami discloses a computer-implemented automated interactive method for matching an open appointment to a client wherein said electronic communication of said at least one appointment option to said at least one client is by electronic mail (see claims 12 and 13 wherein appointment information is exchanged via e-mail).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

6. Claims 2, 6, and 9 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kagami (US 20020019755 A1) in view of Waytena et al. (US 5978770 A).

As per **claims 2 and 6**, Kagami discloses a computer-implemented automated interactive method for matching an open appointment to a client but fails to teach the method further comprising: removing said selected at least one appointment option from said contact list; canceling said scheduled appointment of said at least one client; and placing said cancelled appointment in said appointment list. However, it was well known to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to remove said selected at least one appointment option from said contact list, and official notice is hereby taken to that effect. It is well known for working

scheduling systems to have some method of tracking the appointments that it has already booked to avoid double booking clients. Usually as soon as an empty slot is filled it is removed from the list of available appointments so that it cannot be issued to a second client; this constitutes the type of basic functionality that can be found in almost any effective scheduling program.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to modify the method of Kagami to include the limitation of removing said selected at least one appointment option from said contact list, in order to keep the database of available appointments as current as possible, which in turn would minimize the occurrence of double-bookings and increase the efficiency of the system in general.

With respect to the remaining two limitations of claim 2, Waytena et al. does disclose a method further comprising:

- canceling said scheduled appointment of said at least one client (see paragraphs 16-17 wherein patrons are able to cancel their reservations); and
- placing said canceled appointment in said appointment list (see paragraph 16 wherein canceled appointments are released back into the appointment list).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to further modify the method of Kagami to include that of Waytena et al. in order to keep the database of available appointments as current as possible. This would increase the efficiency of the scheduler by allowing it to fill recently cancelled, empty appointments as soon as they become available, predictably resulting in a far more dynamic and useful embodiment of the invention, since such modifications could have been performed readily and easily by any

person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

As per **claim 9**, Kagami discloses a computer-implemented automated interactive method for matching an open appointment to a client, comprising:

- electronically generating a client list of at least one client having a scheduled appointment, said at least one client requiring a different appointment than said scheduled appointment (see paragraph 25 wherein at least one customer is electronically identified to require a different scheduled appointment);
- electronically generating an appointment list of at least one open appointment time slot (see paragraph 25 wherein a list of available appointments is generated for customers with conflicting appointments);
- correlating said client list to said appointment list to generate a contact list, said contact list containing at least one appointment option based on said at least one client and said at least one open appointment time slot (see paragraph 25 wherein at least one open appointment option is identified by correlating the schedules of the client and the stylist);
- electronically communicating said at least one appointment option to said at least one client, said at least one appointment option having a time of availability different than said scheduled appointment (see paragraph 25 wherein an appointment option with a different time availability is communicated to the client);
- electronically selecting said at least one appointment option by said at least one client to fill said at least one open appointment time slot (see paragraph 39 wherein the system

electronically fills the open slot with the client's appointment and sends a confirmation message);

- wherein a rejected appointment option is electronically communicated to a second client, and wherein a cancelled appointment is electronically communicated to said second client (see paragraph 27 wherein appointments are waitlisted and secondary clients are contacted when an appointment is canceled or rejected);

Kagami fails, however, to teach the method further comprising: removing said selected at least one appointment option from said contact list; canceling said scheduled appointment of said at least one client; and placing said cancelled appointment in said appointment list. Official notice is hereby taken to the effect that it was well known to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to remove said selected at least one appointment option from said contact list. It was well known for working scheduling systems to have some method of tracking the appointments that it has already booked to avoid double booking clients. Usually as soon as an empty slot is filled it is removed from the list of available appointments so that it cannot be issued to a second client; this constitutes the type of basic functionality that can be found in almost any effective scheduling program.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to modify the method of Kagami to include the limitation of removing said selected at least one appointment option from said contact list, in order to keep the database of available appointments as current as possible, which in turn would minimize the occurrence of double-bookings and increase the efficiency of the system in general.

With respect to the remaining two limitations of claim 9, Waytena et al. does disclose a method further comprising:

- canceling said scheduled appointment of said at least one client (see paragraphs 16-17 wherein patrons are able to cancel their reservations); and
- placing said canceled appointment in said appointment list (see paragraph 16 wherein canceled appointments are released back into the appointment list).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art, at the time of the invention, to further modify the method of Kagami to include that of Waytena et al. in order to keep the database of available appointments as current as possible. This would increase the efficiency of the scheduler by allowing it to fill recently canceled, empty appointments as soon as they become available, predictably resulting in a far more dynamic and useful embodiment of the invention, since such modifications could have been performed readily and easily by any person of ordinary skill in the art, with neither undue experimentation, nor risk of unexpected results.

Conclusion

7. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure:

Levine (US 5289531 A) discloses an electronic rescheduler for promptly and efficiently rescheduling appointments in a two part procedure.

Levine (US 5093813 A) discloses an electronic scheduler for making appointments that provides for a greater degree of automatic operation in locating an available time-of-day time slot for appointment.

Tam et al. (US 7188073 B1) discloses improved approaches for providing on-line appointments over a network.

Vincent (US 5197000 A) discloses an improved method of scheduling a meeting among terminal users who are provided with calendaring applications for storing and retrieving timed and dated events.

8. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Adrian J. McPhillip whose telephone number is (571) 270-5399. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday 7:30 - 5:00 EST.

9. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jerry O' Connor can be reached on (571) 272-6787. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

10. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or (571) 272-1000.

/A. J. M./
Examiner, Art Unit 4176
6/19/2008

/Gerald J. O'Connor/
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Group Art Unit 4176